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| polygon | A union of coplanar segments intersecting only at endpoints; at most two segments intersect at any one endpoint and each segment intersects exactly two other segments. |
| central angle (of a regular polygon) | Angle formed by rays drawn from the center of a circumscribed circle to two consecutive vertices of the polygon, dividing the polygon into congruent isosceles triangles; the measure of a central angle of a regular polygon with n sides is 360 °/ n. |
| congruent | Exactly equal in size and shape. |
| complementary angle | Two angles are complementary when the sum of their measures is 90°. |
| supplementary angle | Two angles are supplementary when the sum of their measures if 180°. |
| incoming angle | Angle between the reflective surface and the incident (incoming) ray. |
| outgoing angle | Angle between the surface and the reflected (outgoing) ray. |
| point of reflection | The point at where the incoming and outgoing rays intersect. |
| reflection (in a line) | A pairing of points in a plane so that the line of reflection is the perpendicular bisector of each segment connecting a preimage point to its corresponding image point; every point on the line of reflection is its own image. |
| perpendicular bisector (of a segment) | The line perpendicular to a segment that divides the segment into two congruent parts. |
| coplanar | On the same plane. |